

Much confusion then ensued; and Mr. Pickens remarked, "that is a test question!" and Mr. Adams asked the mover to withdraw the motion to allow him to reply to the argument with which the motion had been prefaced by himself, (Mr. Cushman.)

The vote on seconding the motion for the previous question stood, ayes 74, nays 81; so there was no second; and the question recurred upon the resolution offered by Mr. Cushing, to recommit, with instructions.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Albany Argus.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following is a copy of a "proclamation" recently issued by the leader of the gang that destroyed the steam-boat Sir Robert Peel. It was obtained for Governor Marcy; and if the facts may be relied on, is important, as showing that the attack, although made in the American waters, was concerted in and proceeded from the British dominions.

"To all whom it may concern—

"I, William Johnson, a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, certify that I hold a commission in the Patriot service of Upper Canada, as commander in chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commanded the expedition that captured & destroyed the steamer Sir Robert Peel. The men under my command in that expedition were nearly all natural born English subjects—the exceptions were volunteers for the expedition. My headquarters was on an island in the St. Lawrence, without the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me Fort Wallace. I am well acquainted with the boundary line, and know which of the islands, do, and which do not, belong to the United States; and in the selection of the island I wished to be positive, and not locate within the jurisdiction of the United States, and I had reference to the decision of the commissioners under the 8th article of the treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the state of New-York, 13th June, 1822. I know the number of the island, and that decision it was British territory. I yet hold possession of that station, and we also occupy a station some twenty or more miles from the boundary line of the United States, in what was her Majesty's dominions until it was occupied by us. I act under orders. The object of my movements is the independence of the Canadas. I am not at war with the commerce or property of the citizens of the United States.

"Signed this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

"WILLIAM JOHNSON."

The following is an extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, in the Journal of Commerce of this morning:

"The excitement growing out of the recent outrage on the Sir Robert Peel still continues, and occupies all minds. Refugees from Canada, estimated at about fifteen hundred, are scattered along this frontier, and for months have been secretly but busily engaged in preparations for an incursion into Canada. It is to be regretted that they have kept alive among our citizens a good deal of the sympathy at first manifested for what was termed the patriot cause. The piratical conduct of these last desperadoes has had a good effect in rectifying, to some extent, an erroneous state of public feeling, but it has not as yet been entirely efficacious. The greater part of the offenders have been arrested, but the ringleaders are not yet taken, and they probably owe their success in eluding justice, in some measure, to the interfering sympathy of our people. Most of those who are still at large, have taken refuge among the Thousand Islands in the river St. Lawrence, and I can assure you it will be a very difficult and dangerous matter to dislodge them. What are called the Thousand Islands, are in truth about seventeen hundred, extending some thirty miles up and down the St. Lawrence; and by their peculiar formation and location, they present the most secure retreat for freebooters that can be found in any quarter of the globe.

"These desperate men cannot be driven off without a military and naval force of considerable power. The islands have high rocky shores—are covered with a dense wood, separated by narrow, winding and intricate channels, and full of fastnesses of great natural strength. The present possessors have numerous lurking places, very difficult to be discovered—are provided with water-craft well adapted to their service—well armed, and plentifully provided with ammunition and provisions. Their leader, William Johnson, seems to be, from all accounts, admirably designed by character, and fitted by education and habit, for the enterprise in which he is engaged. Hardy, bold and resolute, he recklessly pursues the objects he has in view. He professes to be well aware of the perils he encounters—acknowledges the despatch of his cause, and avows his belief that he shall lose his life in its prosecution. He declares that he will not be taken alive, and has notified those who are on the search for him, that they must bring their coffins with them."

He is literally armed "cap-a-pie"—carries six pistols about his person, a repeating rifle, dirk and bowie knife. His row-boat is nearly forty feet in length, made of white cedar, has eight oars, and exceeds in speed, on trial, the fastest steam-boat on the lake. He declares that he is at war with the Queen of Great Britain, for the redress of injuries received by her Canadian subjects;—that his warfare is honorable, and that he acts under a commission received from the patriot government. He bids fair to be as renowned in buccannery history as Captain Kidd. I am interrupted, and must abruptly close my description of the hero of the Thousand Islands."

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The steam-ship Great Western arrived early yesterday morning from Bristol, having sailed from that port on the evening of the 22d instant, and consequently made the passage from New-York to Bristol was made in 14 days, and without accident.

The Sirius arrived at Cork in 20 days from New-York, and was to sail again for this port on the 31st of May.

Our papers by this arrival are exceedingly numerous, including London, Liverpool, Bristol and Paris files to the latest dates. Our London papers are to June 2d inclusive.

The House of Commons passed a resolution on the 22d of May, declaring that negro apprenticeship in the British colonies ought to cease immediately.

Hubert, on trial for attempting the life of the French King, has been acquitted on that charge, but found guilty of a plot to overturn the government. On hearing the verdict, he attempted to stab himself.

The directors of the Great Western steam-ship company have passed a resolution that another great steam-vessel be immediately commenced, which is to be called The City of New-York.

No less than four new companies have been formed in London for steam-navigation across the Atlantic. Measures of the like nature were in progress also in Ireland.

The British Queen steam-ship was launched on the 24th of May.—*N. York Spectator.*

AWFUL STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.—The Pulaski, on her way from Charleston to Baltimore, took fire near Cape Lookout, and burnt to the water's edge; having on board one hundred and eighty-two passengers—all supposed to be lost.

The New-York has just arrived from Charleston, passing the wreck six miles east of Cape Lookout. The names of the cabin passengers are given in a Charleston paper just received, embracing many distinguished individuals.—*Zi. Watch.*

[The following is more full, and probably more correct.]

POSTSCRIPT.—Most distressing disaster.—The Steam-Boat Pulaski lost, and probably 150 lives!—The steam-boat New-York, Capt. Allen, arrived at this port on Thursday morning from Charleston, which place she left on Saturday, at 6 P. M., passed on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, about six miles south of Cape Lookout shoals, the two fore-quarters of a steam-boat lying on the beach at the distance of a mile from each other, and other portions of a wreck scattered for the space of ten miles along the shore. The wreck is so oblique that of the steam-boat Pulaski, Capt. Dabois, one of the regular pickets between Baltimore & Charleston. She had been to Savannah, where she took in a large number of passengers, and left Charleston on Thursday at 6 A. M. for Baltimore. On Friday it blew very strong from the north-east, with rain, and Capt. A. thinks she became a wreck to the north of Cape Hatteras. It is supposed she must have struck on the point of the shoal, and soon after broken in two from the weight of the engine and gone to pieces. Capt. A. stood by the pieces of wreck about two hours, in the hope of falling in with a boat, or other evidence that some of those on board had been saved, but could discover none. Capt. A. is of the opinion that no boat could have got ashore, the weather being heavy. Below we give from a Charleston paper the list of the passengers on board the Pulaski, published at the time of her departure from that port. It will be seen that it embraces 140 names, and if we add the crew, it will make the whole number of persons on board at least 160. We are not entirely without hope that some few may have escaped.—*New York Observer.*

It is to be regretted that Congress has so little regard to its own dignity, as to allow offensive personalities and vituperative epithets to be bandied about in the Hall of Representatives by sundry of our legislators who ought to be taught better. It is stated that some of the members arm themselves with pistols or bowie knives, before they enter the Capitol—and we should not at any time be surprised to hear that some fatal as well as disgraceful personal altercation had taken place on the floor of Congress. The correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette speaking of this subject says:—"The American public ought, and they eventually will know, that the daily meetings of their Representatives inflict upon the country a daily disgrace. He must be blind who does not see in the temper and habits of the House, a rapid approximation to western and southwestern barbarity—to civil dissension, and to long and bloody contests. Unless a reform take place in the conduct of members, there cannot be many more elections of representatives."—*Merc. Jour.*

The copper mine at Bristol, Conn., to which public attention was first called by Prof. Shepard, is found to be exceedingly rich and productive, and a large number of men are now employed upon it with every prospect of making it a source of great wealth to the State.

On Wednesday last, a small boy by the name of Nash, who resided at the north part of the city, was missing. Search having been made for him, he was at length found in Charleston in the possession of a female beggar. She had probably stolen the child to aid her in begging. The boy has been returned to his home, and the woman committed to jail.—*Boston Press.*

A member of the New-England Conference, during the past winter, took the trees standing and chopped forty cords of wood, earning thereby sufficient money to purchase a suit of clothes, with which to attend the present session of the Conference in this city.—*Zion's Herald.*

MOVEMENT IN CANADA.—We learn from J. W. Turner, Deputy Marshal at Oswego, who arrived here this morning by express from Lewistown, that the Patriots of Upper Canada have again made a rally on their own soil—having formed a camp in "Long Swamp" (an extensive marsh lying between Grand Island and Chippewa Creek) where they are now fortifying themselves. The nucleus of this force was formed by refugees who crossed over from the United States in parties of twenty or thirty at a time, so as to evade British vigilance, but volunteers are said to be flocking in to them from all quarters. The number entrenched when they were discovered, is supposed to be from 200 to 400. The alarm was instantly given, and an express sent off to Toronto for a regular force to extirpate them.

Albany Journal.

We hear reports from the West of fresh robberies of the arsenals at Detroit to a considerable extent—some hundreds of stands of small arms and six pieces of cannon.

A letter has been received by the Niagara Dock company, from a merchant at Buffalo, containing a request that two certain cases of goods may be removed from their store-houses to a place of safety, if such place is to be found in Niagara, as there was a settled determination in Buffalo to destroy that establishment by fire.—*Toronto Patriot.*

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—Capt. Homans, in command at Lewistown, has made another valuable seizure of Patriot arms. Ninety stand, with bayonets, were found secreted at Dickinson's tavern, six miles from Lewistown, on the Lockport road. They were principally English Tower muskets and U. S. manufacture.

This indefatigable officer is preventing much mischief.—*Buffalo Com. Adr.*

On Wednesday night last, there was a gathering of the refugees, three miles below this place, with the supposed intention of crossing into Canada. So secret had they been in their preparations that nobody was suspected until the report came that they had collected. They had provided a schooner, two scows and arms and ammunition, but from some cause not understood only twenty-three could be obtained, and a report that the marshal was coming dispersed them.

A number of muskets and a quantity of ammunition have been seized by the authorities, and one person has been arrested who will take his trial at the Supreme Court now in session at Albany.

The Rochester Advertiser is mistaken when it says that there were 400 men assembled below Lewistown. There were probably about a hundred refugees and as many Americans, from different parts of the country, who were foolish enough to come as spectators.—*Lewistown Tel.*

LATEST.—The latest advices from the frontier are of a more pacific complexion than of late we have been accustomed to receive. It appears that an arrangement has been entered into between Governor Marcy and the Canadian authorities, having for its object a mutual co-operation to prevent disorders, and guard against breaches of neutrality.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday last, a child of Mr. Abraham Bickford of this city, aged 20 months, was discovered, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, to be playing with a quantity of percussion caps. But little was thought of the occurrence, until, at the expiration of about two hours, the child was seized with vomiting, and threw up one cap.—An emetic being administered, three more were discharged from the stomach. No relief however was afforded, and the little sufferer continued to be distressed with nausea and vomiting, the extremities gradually became cold, and at seven o'clock in the evening death terminated the scene. On the next morning an examination of the body was made, and in the stomach were found twenty-one percussion caps, and twelve in the small intestines. These, together with the four thrown off before death, made thirty-seven swallowed by the child.—*Lowell Courier.*

THE CAPTURE OF FIVE SLAVE VESSELS.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 29th of May contains a notice of the arrival at Hamilton of her Majesty's ship Pearl, commanded by Lord Paget, having in charge two slave-vessels captured by the Pearl, toward the close of April—one was the brig Diligent, captured after a chase of sixteen hours. She had on board four hundred and eighty slaves, besides a crew of forty-five men—forty of the poor slaves had died on the passage. The other was the Opposition, and was captured the same day. She had, however, previously landed her slaves on the south side of Cuba.

Another slave, the brig Camens, with five hundred and eighty slaves, had been captured by the British armed schooner Sappho.

The schooner Benjamin Gaither, Conover, arrived last evening from Chagres, reports that on the 23d of May, when off Ponce, P. R. fell in with and was boarded by H. B. M. brig Snake, which reported that she had captured two slave vessels, which were bound for the Havana—the Matilda and Arogant.—*N. Y. Spec.*

LIBERALITY.—A most noble instance of liberality has been exhibited by two wealthy citizens of New-York city, viz: Mr. Astor and Mr. Stuyvesant. The latter gentleman has given a suitable spot of land for the purpose of erecting an asylum for respectable, aged, indigent females. Mr. Astor has made a donation of \$5000 provided a further sum of \$20,000 shall be raised by subscription. This condition has been complied with, and the building is nearly finished. It will accommodate 100 persons and has every requisite convenience.—*Zion's Herald.*

Spain is about to mortgage the island of Cuba, for forty millions of reals, to the Rothschilds.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 3 P. M.

Dreadful Catastrophe.

STEAMBOAT BURNT ON LAKE ERIE! Fifty lives lost.—This morning, at about 2 o'clock, the new Steamship *George Washington*, of Ashtabula, bound from Detroit to Buffalo, caught fire near Silver Creek, and was burnt to the water's edge. Although but three miles out, such was the consternation that the pilot steered the wrong way. The ropes burnt, and having no tiller, she was left at the mercy of the ruthless element.—*Buffalonian*—Extra.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—The Steamboat North America is just in, by the passengers on which we learn the particulars of a most heart-rending calamity—the destruction of the steamboat *WASHINGTON*, by fire, off Silver Creek, about 3 o'clock this morning, with the estimated loss of fifty lives.

The *Washington* passed the N. America while the latter lay at Erie, in the early part of the night, and was not again seen by those on board the N. America, until when within about three miles of this city, a bright glare of light was discovered by the helmsman, in the direction of Silver Creek, and the North America was immediately put about for the scene of apprehended disaster.

On nearing the spot, about 6 o'clock, the burning hull of the large and noble boat was found drifting over the waters, three or four miles from the shore, with not a living human being on board. The lake was literally covered with hats, bonnets, trunks, baggage, and blackened fragments of the wreck.

The intense anxiety of the witnesses of this fearful scene, for the fate of the passengers on the unfortunate *Washington*, was partially relieved by the discovery of several small boats near the shore, in which the survivors of the disaster had been rescued from destruction.

The alarm had been given at Silver Creek, as soon as the flames were perceived from the shore, and all the boats that could be found were sent to the rescue of the sufferers. There were only three skiffs, besides the yawl of the *Washington* which could be thus used.

The North America took on board about 40 of those saved, many of whom, including all the ladies, remained on shore. There were six dead bodies picked up on the spot—those of four children and two women. One man died of his injuries soon after reaching the shore, and one child was dead in its mother's arms when taken out of the water.

After picking up all the floating baggage which could be seen, the hull—which was still able to float the engine—was towed into Silver Creek, where it sank in 6 or 8 feet water. The N. America remained at Silver Creek, employed in this melancholy business, six or seven hours, and everything was done by Capt. Edmonds, and his crew, for the relief of the sufferers. Their prompt and efficient services are entitled to all praise.

The ill-fated *Washington* was built at Ashtabula last winter, and made but one trip previous to her destruction. The fire caught near the boilers, and had made such progress when discovered, as to defy all attempts to extinguish it. The helm was instantly put about, and the boat headed for shore, but in a few minutes the ropes were burnt off, and she was rendered an unmanageable wreck. Had iron rods been substituted, as melancholy experience has taught on the Mississippi, this appalling loss of life might have been averted.

We hear that the surviving passengers of the *Washington* unite in stating that no blame was attributable to Capt. Brown, the commander.

The *Buffalonian*, commenting on this distressing disaster, makes the following remarks, to which we most earnestly respond. It is high time that something should be done for the better security of those who trust themselves on board of steamboats. The press, from one end of the Union to the other, should utter and re-utter sentiments of this sort until something can be effected to put an end to these heart-rending accidents.—*Boston Press.*

One hundred life-preservers would have saved every soul on board had they been in the middle of the lake, instead of being close in shore.

It is not the passenger's duty to provide them. Perhaps he makes a lake voyage but once in his life. When he pays his fare he has a right to expect a safe conveyance. When a man gets his arm broken by being overtaken in a stage coach, he comes upon the proprietors for damages. So it should be in steamboats. Captains and owners should be held responsible for every accident. No boat should be allowed to take passengers that is not secured in every possible way, from fire and explosions, and the safety of passengers secured by providing means of escape.

Commissioners of navigation should be appointed, to inspect all boats carrying passengers, having the power of laying on immediate injunction on any boat not deemed safe and seaworthy. It is quite as necessary and important as having bank commissioners, to see that we are not cheated out of the money.

The *Buffalonian* adds—

Many were the heart-rending scenes that occurred in this terrible catastrophe. An English family consisting of a man his wife and two children, came on board the boat at Toledo. While the fire was raging, the man worked by the side of our informant till they could stay on board no longer. Then, he and his wife threw their children overboard and jumped in after them. The father and two children were drowned—the mother was saved.

Several passengers went into convulsions from terror, on the deck, at the outset, and perished in the flames.

A woman with a child grasped under each arm, all dead, was picked up by the North America, on her return to Buffalo. A newly married couple, supposed to have embarked at Erie, jumped overboard in each other's arms, and sunk together.

ACQUITTAL OF RICHARD H. WHITE. On Thursday last, the jury impanelled to try Richard H. White for burning the treasury building in 1833, rendered the following verdict, which, after some objections on the part of the prisoner's counsel, was ultimately recorded: "We the jury find the prisoner, R. H. White, under the plea of limitations, not guilty."

After the verdict was recorded, Mr. W. L. Brent moved the court that the prisoner be discharged; and, the district attorney making no objection, he was discharged accordingly.

Before the jurors left the court-house, nine of them tendered the following to White:

"We the jury, who tried Richard H. White, declare that nine of us were for acquitting him entirely of the charge of burning the treasury department, and believed he did not do it; but that three of the jurors not agreeing with us, we compromised by finding the verdict we did, but would not have consented to it had we thought it would have left any imputation upon him as to his innocence."

Washington, June 14, 1838.

[Signed by Wm. Cleary, B. Cox, Wm. Young, W. G. Deal, Matthew Sexsmith, Daniel Hauptman, Remigius Burch, Franklin Little, Leroy Edward.]

The reporter of the "Intelligencer" states that the jury retired at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday, with the permission of the court to go home at 8 o'clock in the evening, provided they could not agree upon a verdict; but with directions to assemble on the next morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making a final disposition of the subject. At a quarter past one o'clock on Thursday, they returned the verdict stated above. This was the fourth trial of White, and was continued for nine days.—*Niles' Regr.*

FIENDISH BRUTALITY.—The usually peaceable and quiet town of Lyna has of late been not a little excited by the brutal conduct of Dr. E. A. Kittredge of that place. It appears that Dr. K. had been the family physician of Rev. J. C. Waldo; and as he was coming to Boston with a horse and chaise, he invited Mrs. W. to accompany him, and visit her father, who resides in this city. She accepted the invitation, & on their way home, he attempted liberties with her, which our readers would blush to see recorded, and continued the insult with most fiendish pertinacity and violence. Not satisfied with this outrage, he had the audacity to throw out insinuations too gross to name, against both Mrs. W. and her husband; and even after being taken before a justice of the peace and compelled to acknowledge under oath the baseness of his own acts, and the entire innocence of Mrs. W., he had the hardness to go forth and report that he had sworn falsely, and to insinuate what he dare not affirm. A man so evidently wrapped up in rascality, is beyond the reach of adequate punishment. Public scorn and odium appear to carry no terrors to his hardened and obdurate heart. He even appears callous to the worm that dieth not.—*Bost. Times.*

FATAL TEMERITY.—On Thursday forenoon, a couple of young men employed in a store in South-street, laid a wager as to which could climb highest the fall by which goods were hoisted to the upper stories. One of them climbed to the fourth story, and safely descended; the other also reached the fourth floor, and was still ascending when he slipped his hold and fell to the first floor. In passing the well of the second floor, his chin caught on the rim of the well, by which he was thrown horizontally to the floor, and on landing, his back was broken in three places, producing instant death.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Papers from South Africa, received at New-York, give a dreadful account of the murder of 270 Dutch emigrants, men, women and children, by the chief of the Zoola country, named Dingaan, in the vicinity of Port Natal. They had gone thither intending to settle, having been invited by the chief himself, and until the murder, treated with every appearance of friendship. Fears are entertained that Mr. Linds and his family, American missionaries, also perished.

A sad accident occurred the other day in Jaffrey, which should be a warning to children. It seems that a young miss, 12 years old, the daughter of Mrs. Chapman, who attended the school at a short distance from the village, having arrived in the morning before any of the other scholars or the teacher, attempted to enter the house by raising a window, which she reached by the aid of a beam of wood placed against the building. As she was climbing in, the window fell—caught her by the neck, and strangled her. In this situation she was discovered by her school mates.—*Keene Sentinel.*

INDICTMENTS.—We learn from the Albany Journal of last evening, that the United States District Court grand jury brought in bills of indictment yesterday against William L. Mackenzie, Thomas J. Sutherland, William Johnson, and one other individual whose name has not transpired. Witnesses are in attendance from almost all the border counties.—*N. Y. Spec.*

At Augusta, Ga., last week, a man committed suicide by taking laudanum. He left a letter, stating that gambling had caused him to destroy his life.—*Boston Press.*

A bale of cotton was shipped in New York on board the *Great Western* on the 6th May, and on the 24th of the same month, it was exhibited in Bristol, England, manufactured into yarn.—*Gos. Wit.*

The Hon. L. J. Papineau, late Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, is said to have passed through this city a few days since, to join his family at Saratoga Springs. We believe that Mr. Papineau spent the winter and spring in Saratoga county.—*N. Y. Spec.*

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Monday last, in a postscript states that "Bill Johnson," at the head of a small party, robbed three farm houses on the Canada Island Tante, lying in front of Bath. They took \$700 in cash, and had a sixteen-oared barge, mounting from two to three-pounders. Two British steamers were in search of the robbers.

Further attempts have been made to fire the city of Charleston. The *Courier* of June 11th, says:—"The constant though unsuccessful efforts to consume the remains of our ill-fated city, have filled the inhabitants with alarm and consternation. We scarcely finish the record of one attempt, when we are called upon to recount others in every direction of the city. Indeed, the fearful catalogue begins to assume a regular diary of systematic and diabolical villainy."

MAD DOGS.—The Mayor of Washington has issued a proclamation, requiring the citizens of that city to keep their dogs confined for the space of ninety days, owing to mad dogs having been found in the eastern part of the city.—*Bost. Press.*

In 118 towns in Connecticut, out of 135 in the State, there are 707 insane and idiotic poor, of whom 59 are in close confinement. It is found that 60 persons become insane in the State on an average, per annum. A committee of the legislature recommend the establishing of a State lunatic asylum, capable of accommodating 120 patients.—*Niles' Regr.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, by and with the consent of the Senate—Henry Atkinson of North Carolina to be Governor, and William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, from and after the 3d day of July next.

The Friends' Yearly Meeting held at Newport last week, we learn was more fully attended than at any previous meeting for many years. This meeting includes the Friends living in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut—and constitutes a large assemblage when met together.—*Bost. Press.*

How abolition is dying away! Had not the New-York Observer and the Vermont Chronicle better send a special agent to be sure that it is dead, dead, dead, and buried too, beyond the possibility of a resurrection! What a relief! How joyful! What a "thanksgiving" would the watchful and wise editors of those prints celebrate!—*Friend of Man.*

Locomotive Engines have been ordered from the foundry of Thomas Norris, Philadelphia, for rail-roads in Austria, Saxony, Germany, and Switzerland.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The treaties concluded last year with the Chippewa, Sioux, and Winnebago Indians, and with the tribes residing in the State of New-York, were ratified by the Senate on Monday last.—*Niles' Register.*

LIGHTNING.—The house of *Dea. Jacob Powers*, 2 1-2 miles north of this village, was struck by lightning, during a shower on Monday last. The fluid struck a chimney and ran on a stove-pipe into a bed-room, where Mrs. Powers was whitewashing. It split the brush in her hand and ran from her shoulder down to her foot, blistering her lower limb and tearing her shoe in pieces. She fell upon the floor, very much stunned by the shock, but was soon resuscitated by the application of cold water, [which should always be used freely in such cases,] and it is hoped she may entirely recover, although the side affected is considerably benumbed.

The fluid ran on the floor directly under the cradle, without any apparent injury to the babe which was sleeping in it. Little or no injury was received by any others in the house.

FRESHET.—The several showers which followed each other in quick succession on Monday, swelled the river which runs through this village, higher than it has been for a number of years before. The suddenness of the rise of the water presented a scene bordering on the sublime. It swept away the upper dam, and overthrew the road in front of Conant's buildings, discharging more water in that direction for a while, than ordinarily runs in the channel. The damage sustained will consist principally in the loss of some few bridges, the dam, and the consequent temporary suspension of business in those departments depending on the latter.

NOTICES.

PHILOLEXIAN.—Question for this (Wednesday) evening.

Are the measures pursued by Abolitionists calculated to secure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

R. B. CHASE, Sec.

Inst. June 27th, 1838.

MARRIED.

At Warren, Vt., on the 11th inst., by Benjamin Willard, Phelps Jones and Emily A. Allen.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 10th of June, a red, yearling STEER. He has a star in the forehead, and one white hind foot. The owner can have said Steer by proving property paying charges, and taking him away.

JOHN PETERS.

Hubbardston, June 20, 1838.